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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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CALS PROPOSES ENERGY PLAN TO IMPROVE 1983 TRADE BALANCE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 26

[Text] A plan of nonrecessionary activities, aimed at contributing \$3 billion toward stabilizing the 1983 trade balance, will be presented today to President Joao Figueiredo by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy. Planning Minister Delfim Netto has already been informed of the measure, which he is said to support enthusiastically. The principal points of the plan are as follows:

- 1) An increase in national petroleum production to 400,000 barrels per day and a reduction in consumption by at least 100,000 barrels per day.
- 2) Replacement of diesel oil by alcohol at a rate of more than 50 percent of current consumption, especially in the fleet of transport trucks.
- 3) An incentive to industries by means of specific sensible reductions in electric energy rates for abandoning the use of fuel oil.
- 4) Delivery of coal from Rio Grande do Sul by sea to the principal cities of the northeast, also with the intention of replacing fuel oil in a large part of their industries.
- 5) Exploitation of the gas from the Campos basin for the industry of Rio de Janeiro, which still uses fuel oil today.
- 6) Increased export of iron ore, which can be exchanged for petroleum in the international market without the expenditure of foreign exchange.
- 7) Rationalization of gold mining in the entire national territory, under conditions of increasing production and eliminating evasion.

The plan is still being kept secret, as it will be divulged only after approval by Figueiredo. It was drawn up by the minister of mines and energy himself and it aims at contributing to lessening the 1983 financial and economic problems. Cesar Cals's worry was to set up a list of possible initiatives that could be applied immediately and could not cause a recession. On the contrary, they would create new jobs at the same time that they would contribute to saving foreign exchange.

Cals hopes that petroleum production, which has risen from 280,000 barrels a day to 310,000 barrels a day, will in a few months reach the neighborhood of 400,000 barrels. For him this is not a question of promises or expectations, but of a reality. In this case Brazil would stop importing more than 100,000 barrels a day. As much again would be saved by substituting hydroelectric energy and coal for diesel and fuel oil.

In the first case, the industries that plan to convert by exchanging thermoelectric energy for hydroelectric energy will receive such reductions in rates that in less than 2 years they will have paid for the conversion and achieved more efficient operation and additional profits. As for the coal, a descriptive study has been made for transporting it in a continuous stream by sea and its price will be lowered so that the industries in those cities will also decide on transforming their equipment and abandoning the use of fuel oil.

The Campos basin, in turn, produces sufficient gas to supply a large part of the industry of Rio de Janeiro. The gas line connecting that city in the north of Rio de Janeiro State to the capital has now been completed.

As far as the gold and the iron are concerned, their situations are different. As the export of iron ore increases with the already outlined conquest of new markets, an exchange for petroleum would be sought, without the expenditure of more dollars. A greater and more orderly exploitation of gold, in turn, would serve to increase foreign exchange.

12,116

CSO: 3342/38

CNP TO OBLIGE PLANTS TO SUBSTITUTE ALCOHOL FOR DIESEL OIL

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 26

[Text] Gen Oziel Almeida Costa, president of the National Petroleum Council [CNP], announced yesterday that he is preparing a directive to regulate the substitution of alcohol for diesel oil in all stages of the sugar and sugar-alcohol industries, beginning with the planting of the cane and finishing with the transport of the alcohol and the sugar. The general added that he will establish a time limit--until 1985 or 1986--to enable this sector to make the entire substitution of alcohol for diesel oil.

The general made his announcement during an exposition by Sergio Luis Coutinho Nogueira, president of SOPRAL [Society of Producers of Sugar and Alcohol], in which he revealed that "the present situation of PROALCOOL is one of continual jeopardy," suggested that it be revised and proposed a series of measures to stimulate the use of alcohol. Important among his proposals are the prohibition of the manufacture of vans, pick-ups and light trucks powered by diesel oil or gasoline, financing by the Bank of Brazil for any and every farmer of 80 percent of the cost of any alcohol-powered tractor; an increase in the IPI [Tax on Industrialized Products] from 16 to 40 percent on small diesel buses, pick-ups and vans; 5 to 10 percent for those same vehicles and for light trucks powered by gasoline and, as a countermeasure, a reduction in the IPI of alcohol-powered pick-ups, small buses and vans from 16 to 4 percent, as well as the total elimination of the present 5 percent IPI on light and medium trucks and "canavieiros" powered by alcohol.

The president of SOPRAL emphasized that it is absurd to put small buses, vans, pick-ups and even trucks on the market if they are powered by diesel oil, considering the rate at which the alcohol surplus is growing in the country. According to him, there will be a surplus of 216,000 cubic meters from the 1982/83 harvest and the accumulated surplus will be on the order of 1.5 million cubic meters. He further emphasized that there is a tendency toward increasing the alcohol surplus to such an extent that after the 1984/85 harvest the surplus will amount to 1.6 million cubic meters.

After emphasizing that "a large part of the general public and consumer lack of confidence in automotive alcohol has been overcome," the SOPRAL president reiterated the necessity for the National Energy Commission [CNE]

to encourage the automotive industry to produce alcohol-powered trucks, buses and tractors, bearing in mind that both technically and economically it is possible to substitute alcohol for diesel oil in those kinds of engines.

Alcohol-Burning Trucks

Luiz Bertelli, the director-superintendent of SOPRAL, criticized in his turn the fact that debates on alcohol-powered engines are limited to passenger vehicles, when in reality alcohol-powered trucks with Otto-cycle engines are suitable for nationwide operation on the highways. On this subject, he advised that 1,000 alcohol-burning trucks are operating in more than 60 distilleries in the country.

Mr Bertelli emphasized the importance of using alcohol as fuel in all kinds of vehicles to reduce petroleum imports and he showed that consumption of diesel oil in the transport of sugar cane this year will be about 5.7 million barrels of petroleum. According to him, this consumption is increasing so much that it will reach 8 million barrels in 1987.

It is also noteworthy that the fact that consumption in liters per kilometer traveled in an alcohol-burning vehicle should not be immediately extrapolated into an increase in the cost of tonnage transported, as this is only one of the items making up operating costs.

12,116
CSO: 3342/38

RESULTS OF REAGAN VISIT TO COUNTRY DISCUSSED

U.S. Support

PA102115 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Dec 82 p 14A

["The Writer's Opinion" column by Eduardo Castro: "Delayed Support"]

[Text] It was not a question of obtaining economic aid in amounts that would allow the locals to roll in money, or of getting that aid for free.

The intention--and, apparently, this was achieved--was to get President Reagan, during his 19-hour visit to San Jose, to learn more about problems, to understand them and to offer cooperation that would not demean us as a nation that knows how to work, produce and defend its sovereignty.

The commitment made by the U.S. president and his retinue regarding cooperation so that our country can renegotiate its foreign debt is really good news. Washington's moral support for the difficult task that our government faces in that area is the best way to help shore up one of the continent's more stable democracies.

Reagan and his associates understood this. For this reason, the U.S. president mentioned the problem of the Latin American countries' debts, on whose payment the true solution to the subcontinent's economic and social crisis depends.

Apparently that reality has been very difficult to understand in all its magnitude north of the Rio Grande. There are still many issues to define. One of them is unfair international trade. The United States should treat its allies like allies, and if only a few weeks ago it turned its back on them by supporting England, one of its main partners in Europe, today it should improve its image in Latin America with facts and realities.

This support, which had been postponed for years, has begun to be seen. But this support must be seen not only from an economic standpoint, but must be extended to the political and military or police areas as well. There is much at stake in Latin America today.

Concerning the peoples' self-determination, Washington, and especially the White House, has a great commitment to the subcontinent.

Expectations Raised

PA101818 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 7 Dec 82 p 14A

[Editorial: "The Balance of Reagan's Visit"]

[Text] In view of the circumstances and financial situation of almost all Latin American countries, it might be said that President Reagan's visit to the country has been very fruitful for us, particularly from a political standpoint. The mere inclusion of Costa Rica as one of the few points in his short itinerary, where he met for the third time this year with our President Luis Alberto Monge, has meant great recognition for our country. This will not fail to have international repercussions favorably affecting many of the more critical aspects of our current situation.

There was also explicit recognition of our democracy as well as the freedom-oriented ideals and traditions that the American and Costa Rican peoples have shared: The most powerful nation in the world stressed the importance and historic role of one of the world's smallest and militarily weakest nations. The political dividends also include the distinguished visitor's promise that in case of external threat against Costa Rica, the United States would help defend Costa Rica in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

Politically, then, there have been immediate results which are undoubtedly favorable to our country now that it is faced with the serious threats from a hostile neighbor that has surrendered to foreign designs. In the area of economic cooperation, however, more than results, the visit has created important expectations. Of these expectations, the most important from an immediate standpoint is the offer to mediate with our creditors to obtain an acceptable readjustment of the public sector's foreign debt. This aspect, which is essential if we are to achieve economic stability, has met with serious obstacles and we trust that the U.S. Government's intervention will help change this situation. The tuna agreements and the investments that the two countries will negotiate--which might become instruments for attracting U.S. capital and bringing foreign exchange to our empty coffers--may also turn out to be very important. Another prospect is the offer of \$30 million to develop the country's northern zone. An ambitious plan proposed by our government was postponed. As a specific achievement, it was agreed that the \$70 million allocated to our country through the Caribbean Basin plan will be forwarded.

The key economic issues are therefore still expectations. The country now expects that in order to provide content to the extremely necessary signs of political solidarity, the task of turning these hopes into realities will be undertaken quickly and with determination, and that other areas of cooperation for our development will be sought.

CSO: 3248/359

COMMENTATOR LOOKS AT GUATEMALA, UNITED STATES

Rios Montt Administration

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish No 44 4 Nov 82 pp 14-15

[Commentary by Elpidio Valdivia: "Guatemala: Arming the Preacher"]

[Text] A faithful worshipper enters a church in Guatemala City, tossing smiles and greetings to a very well-dressed group of churchgoers. It takes no effort to realize that they represent a wealthy class of people.

The man entering is Rios Montt, the coup-staging general who in March took power in that Central American country to--as he then asserted--restore a democratic system that fraudulent elections had derailed.

This scene at the church was captured by a North American television reporter from San Francisco, Michael Counter, who, clearly disturbed after an earlier interview with the head of the Guatemalan regime, made the following statement:

"The same man who told me that /"both the innocent and the guilty have to die"/ [in boldface] to save his country from communism often comes here to preach love and the value of the Christian example."

Counter had placed the phrase in boldface as a brutal response by a complex man in his reporting from Guatemala, shown last week by the North American television channel CNN.

It is not for nothing that Rios Montt and his followers have been blamed for the massacre--after only 4 months of his government--of over 2,600 Guatemalan Indians and peasants, as was reported on 11 October in Costa Rica by a capitalist humanitarian organization. The document says, too, that during the same period the Montt regime's military forces "destroyed villages, tortured and mutilated the inhabitants," an example, according to reports they have received, "that has been repeated in more recent months."

Only two deeds are needed to understand the preaching general who often goes to that church to pray for "love and the value of the Christian example" in what seems to be a slap at countless sincere believers and servants of Christianity and other religions, who--especially in Central America--have fallen in the repressive holocaust created by the bloodiest regimes in the region. And only those two deeds are needed to come to understand and support those who are fighting against governments and systems like the one this emulator of Ariel Sharon of Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon is trying to defend and perpetuate.

On 4 April of this year, in an Indian village in the El Quiche region, a department in northeastern Guatemala bordering on Mexico, "the troops took all the inhabitants to the court, raped the women, decapitated the men, and then killed the children by banging them against rocks in a nearby river."

In the scene filmed by the TV reporter from San Francisco, we saw Montt effusively embracing the children of the wealthy families.

A second deed, which can be recorded among the worst cannibalistic acts, occurred on 16 August in a place known as El Tablon, Huehuetenango Department, when a Guatemalan Army patrol gathered the inhabitants together, killed two peasants, and, in front of those assembled there, ate their testicles.

At the very least, these groups of Guatemalan Indians are taken to so-called "model villages," a copy of the strategic hamlets in South Vietnam with which they sought to separate the people from the guerrillas. It seems that the lessons of history are not learned.

Despite these harsh realities, which are constantly reflected in the capitalist press and confirmed repeatedly by organizations, missionaries, and others in this region, Reagan's government is trying to present another image of Guatemala in an ill-intentioned act of blindness and deafness concerning what is happening there.

A dispatch by the French agency AFP, dated 21 October, reported that State Department officials had told Congress that Gen Efraim Rios Montt's regime had improved the human rights situation in Guatemala and that renewal of North American military aid, cut off in 1977, would encourage further reforms.

That is the main objective of Washington's effort, as in El Salvador. In both cases, they are overlooking the most abominable acts committed by their armies and paramilitary bands against defenseless villagers and anyone they think supports or may support the legitimate people's struggle launched to end such a state of affairs.

A few days ago, the Yankee ambassador to El Salvador, Dean Hinton, in an incident that suggests conflicts with the Salvadoran ultraright, openly said that if that country did not make progress in human rights, the United States would suspend economic aid, and he noted that 30,000 murders during 3 years had been followed by fewer than 200 convictions.

The restrictions on U.S. tourists wishing to travel to Guatemala were lifted by the State Department on 7 September, which was interpreted as a friendly gesture to Rios Montt and evidence that the human rights situation in the country was improving.

Days before that decision, the U.S. ambassador in Guatemala City, Frederick Chapin, expressed optimism about the future of relations between the two countries and said that in Washington "there is a growing awareness that the human rights situation in Guatemala has improved."

He then stated that, in addition to a \$3 million credit granted for education, economic aid will be expanded, and he noted that military aid will be resumed.

At that time in September, Guatemalan governmental circles had the same feeling and interpretation; they said that the United States would provide them with military aid "very soon."

Despite all this official effort, combined with publicity, the shooting on 17 September of four members of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) provoked a new wave of widespread revulsion toward the Montt regime--including among governments in Central America--that subsequently forced it to publicly state that such a practice had been halted for the time being.

The United States' increased interest in showing alleged progress and improvement by the Guatemalan military gang was seen again 3 weeks ago, when the Republican administration decided to support the granting of loans to Guatemala by various international institutions, such as the IDB, controlled by Yankee capital, in its effort to economically shore up the military junta as well as provide the proposed military assistance.

For 1983, the Reagan government plans to give Guatemala \$3.4 million for the purchase of helicopters and spare parts for military equipment, in addition to \$250,000 for training for its Army.

The Pentagon was recently forced to acknowledge that Green Beret Capt Jesse Garcia was working with the Guatemalan Army, a fact reported in an article in the daily WASHINGTON POST.

Rather ingenuously, the Department of Defense tried to deny that its man's activity in Guatemala constituted a violation of the U.S. Congress' prohibition of training for that country's troops.

The explanation offered by Defense Department spokesman Maj Carroll Williams was that Garcia was not a military adviser but an "instructor" in English and "general military subjects," such as map reading.

The POST was more accurate, saying in its article that the Yankee Captain was there training Army cadets "in weapons, and counterinsurgency tactics and strategy."

Early this year, the U.S. Government was on the verge of approving the sale of several million dollars' worth of military equipment to Guatemala, but numerous reports of massacres of Indians and others apparently persuaded them not to take that step, given the obvious domestic and foreign repercussions Washington would have experienced.

Owing to the new offensive actions launched by the Salvadoran FMLN [Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation] and the worsening Honduran/Nicaraguan situation, caused by the former's hostile acts, the United States has become concerned-- as western news media have reported--and thus felt the need, for which it offers justifications, to step up military aid to several countries in the region, including Costa Rica.

Guatemala was included in that plan, to be carried out in the near future, according to the press reports, and the statement by Undersecretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Stephen Bosworth that "we hope to be able to establish ties of close cooperation with that key country" seems to bear out the reports.

Not long ago Rios Montt, in a vain attempt to improve his international image, announced the formation of a Council of State, with an advisory function, and offered seats on it to various political groups in the country--none from the left--but even those invited did not want to take part in such political trickery.

Michael Counter, the television newsman from San Francisco, said that General Montt spoke in "humorous terms" of revitalization of Guatemala during the recent interview with him; in it he had even had the gall to claim that he had ordered the abolition of the death squads.

But--Counter said--when he had mentioned the exiles he had met in Mexico, the widows and little orphans, with their tales of terror in their villages, the "humorous" conversation about peace and justice had vanished.

He had stammered, the North American reports said, and his manner had changed when he dealt with the subject of the civil war his country was experiencing.

These incidents, known and related by a U.S. citizen, are not taken into account by Reagan, and with a stroke of his pen, as he has done with El Salvador, he has also asserted that the conditions exist for arming the preaching Guatemalan general.

The church attended by Montt seems to be connected with a sort of religious sect, which, according to Michael Counter, was founded in the capital about 6 years ago by a group of missionaries, former "hippies" from the state of California.

It doesn't matter that there in Guatemala the repression and massacres continue, as in neighboring El Salvador or under other genocidal regimes in the hemisphere, for Reagan has made it his policy not to consider whom he is helping, even if it is a Cro-Magnon, nor the weight of international public opinion, provided that the action is intended to halt the "communist expansionism" with which he is so obsessed. Translated into the language of the people, this is simply their true awakening, their increasing awareness of who their real enemies are.

The general can try to go on preaching sooner or later, in a coat and tie--but no cassock--as a form of amusement and as a divine gesture for his followers; but here on earth an armed people is continuing its determined struggle to sweep away all those, hiding behind a false Christianity as Rios Montt does, who are seeking to remain in power with the open economic and military support of the boss to the north.

U.S. Election Results

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish No 45 11 Nov 82 pp 14-15

[Commentary by Elpidio Valdivia: "The Last Election in the United States--Reagan: the Smile of Defeat"]

[Text] The only Republican who is happy with the results of the last election held in the United States is Ronald Reagan.

"We haven't lost our smile, and we have many reasons to feel good," the President said in a brief meeting he had with reporters in the White House garden after the election was over.

Hours earlier, it was learned that the Democratic Party had strengthened its grip on the House of Representatives with nearly 30 new seats, had retained 34 of 50 governors' posts, and had picked up 200 new seats in the legislatures of 49 of the 50 states.

One consequence of these results, for example, is that the Democrats now control the senates and assemblies of 34 states, 6 more than before the election, whereas the Republicans control the 2 chambers of the legislature in 10 states, 5 fewer than before the election.

Moreover, in 24 of the 50 states, the governors' posts and legislative power belong to the Democrats, which, combined with the foregoing, is particularly significant in relation to the presidential election scheduled for 1984.

The White House reported last Friday that the President had personally helped 37 Republican candidates, 19 of whom were defeated.

According to the document, a week before the election, Reagan traveled to North Carolina to speak in support of seven men representing his party. All were roundly defeated.

The White House reports notes that the U.S. leader traveled to a total of 17 states to assist Republican candidates--over 50,000 kilometers--"but the President's visits did not always produce the desired victory." Regarding the meaning of these midterm elections, in which only the Senate escaped the Democratic advance, one of Reagan's chief aides admitted that the outcome had been a setback for White House policy.

When the election results were learned, James Baker, head of the team of advisers to the President, acknowledged that now "it will be harder to keep together the coalition" of conservatives that, during the first half of Reagan's term, gave a green light to his program.

In an interview with the NBC television network, former President Richard Nixon expressed the view that Reagan "is not stupid, and he'll find from now on that he won't have the same support in the House of Representatives."

The most notable cause of the Watergate scandal said, too, that, in his opinion, the conservatives will become even further disillusioned with the President during the next 2 years, a factor that could heighten the conflicts now existing within the already troubled Republican camp.

In London, the STANDARD newspaper suggested that "the President of the United States has suffered a serious reverse that places his economic program in doubt."

Meanwhile, in Paris, the well-known LE MONDE commented that, although the Democrats proved to be weaker than expected, with their "substantial, though not spectacular,

gains," "President Reagan will encounter greater difficulty from now on in getting the House to accept his economic program."

This prediction by the French newspaper seemed to be confirmed by remarks made by the chairman of the Democratic Party, Charles Manatt, who said at a press conference that Reagan could now begin to negotiate with the Democrats on how to change his economic policy or face the prospect that his bills will not be passed by the House.

However, top officials in the Republican administration said last Thursday that Reagan will hold firm in regard to his plans for rearmament, supposedly intended to eliminate the so-called U.S. strategic inferiority with respect to the Soviet Union.

"But"--the Spanish news agency EFE commented that day--"it is hard to see how the President could refuse to make concessions in this area, considering that the conservative (Republican/Democratic) coalition that has given him victories in Congress since 1981 is gone."

It then noted that the lawmakers' hesitation regarding the continued increase in military spending became clear when, a few weeks ago, the Senate Appropriations Committee cut out \$12 billion of the \$222 billion Reagan had sought for the coming year.

It is expected, EFE also reported, that at the end of this month the House Appropriations Committee will use its scissors even more energetically on these war-mongering efforts by the present ruling team.

EFE expressed the opinion that the new balance of power in the House Representatives, which will become a factor in the session beginning in January, will not only affect Reagan's military plans but also his socioeconomic policy; for among expected actions is reduction of cutting of funds for social programs.

Another significant result of the 2 November election was the North American people's vigorous rejection of the arms race being promoted by their leaders.

The news agency AP reported that proposals to freeze atomic weapons won "virtually overwhelmingly in the 39 places where they were submitted to a referendum."

None of the propositions voted on, AP said, was better received than those advocating a Soviet-North American freeze on production of atomic weapons, a widespread wish directly opposed to the point of view obstinately defended by the Pentagon and its chief hawk, Caspar Weinberger.

According to the AP, Arizona was the only one of the nine states voting on measures of this sort that rejected it, while cities like Chicago, Denver, Washington, Reno and Olympia "added their voices to those of pacifists through adoption of similar proposals."

There was a great deal of comment about two aspects of these legislative elections, in which the severe economic crisis led to casualties in Republican ranks: their cost and the low ethical level at which the candidates conducted themselves.

According to data concerning the first aspect, these were the most costly legislative elections in the country's history, and the campaigns of only somewhat over 2,000 candidates for the nation's Congress cost over \$300 million.

As for the campaign style prevailing in the /North American democracy/ [in bold-face], the French agency AFP said the following on 30 October:

"Never before has U.S. political propaganda been so insidious, slanderous, and deceitful as in the present campaign for the legislative elections."

The Paris news agency also noted that during the 1970's some candidates agreed to sign a code of integrity to restore the campaigns' lost decency, but the 2 November election has demonstrated that all that was merely good intentions." The observers who have talked about the causes of the Republicans' setback in this election have referred to the latest report from the U.S. Department of Labor.

According to that document, the month of October closed in that nation with an unemployment rate of 10.4 percent, that is, 11.6 million people; and there are an additional 5 million who work only a few hours or half-days.

Moreover, the experts predict that unemployment will continue to rise during the coming months. This is based on a survey taken of 6,000 firms, 14 percent of which plan to let more workers go by next month.

"These cold statistics"--said Lane Kirkland, head of the country's largest union--"augur a sad end-of-year Christmas season for millions of Americans." In a way, these and also many other Americans, for various reasons, handed the bill for that to the Republicans in the elections on Tuesday, 2 November; in which less than 40 percent of the country's 164 million voters took part.

However, seated at his ease in the White House garden, Reagan told reporters, "We haven't lost our smile, and we have many reasons to feel good."

He never explained, though suspicious observers thought it, that this time it was a sui generis smile, the smile of defeat.

9085

CSO: 3248/313

DEVELOPING CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN NOTED

Havana MUJERES in Spanish Jul 82 pp 20-22

[Text] Who does not recognize the so-called "male chauvinists" on sight? Where we least expect them, they raise their heads. In the home they display their lack of consideration for others, letting the whole burden of the household fall on their mothers, sisters, grandmothers or girlfriends. There are also those who do not let "their women" engage in socially useful work or participate in the tasks of the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] or CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution].

At the workplace we hear them say: "Let a woman boss me? Nonsense!" or "Women are not here to tell us what to do." They are the same ones who on the bus see their female comrades standing, even pregnant women or old people, and are incapable of behaving toward them like a proletarian gentleman, arguing: "If I work the same as they do... I'm tired. Why should I give up my seat? Let them stand!"

Naturally, this kind of man will have to disappear from our society. Some of them already admit their prejudices and struggle to get rid of them because they know that their work collectives and the community blame them for them. But we still have to go ahead with the struggle for women's full equality. This fight is not only theirs. It is the fight of the whole society against that misnomer, male chauvinism, a term we should not go on using since it helps conceal conceptions and attitudes which in reality constitute a serious ideological problem, a vestige of capitalist society that still crops up everywhere.

We are going to discuss this phenomenon in our investigation of the matter. They, the misnamed male chauvinists, those who are not like that, those who no longer want to be like that and our female comrades, who with their attitudes favor or do not favor the survival of such discriminatory and bourgeois attitudes, will appear in our pages to analyze and discuss opinions about the principles of equality postulated in our socialist Constitution.

So, let us get on with the investigation.

Dulce and Marcos

About a year and a half ago Dulce Maria Famada and Marcos Perez got married. She will soon be in the third year of her career in agronomic engineering. She works in the accounting department of a bank agency in the capital.

It all started when I asked both of them: "How is women's struggle for full equality coming along between you two?"

Dulce: "He makes the bed when he feels like it and that's all."

Marcos: "But Dulce, I married you for a reason — to wash, cook, iron clothes — these are not things that a man does."

Dulce: "Then you're a male chauvinist, Marcos."

Marcos: "No, Dulce, what's happened is that three women live here: my mother, my grandmother and you. You all can do these chores."

Dulce: "But Marcos, you're not even capable of helping me to clean our room. You work, but I'm studying at the university. If we did it together, there would be more time for reading, resting or going for a walk."

Marcos: "Look, darling, before I got married my mother did everything for me and now, if I come home late and you're sleeping, she warms up my dinner for me. In the morning, since you leave so early, my grandmother makes breakfast for me."

Dulce: "And on weekends, when we have to wash our clothes?"

Marcos: "Sometimes I go and play ball.... But it's your fault too that I'm the way I am. You've never quarreled with me over these things but you have gotten mad when I come home late."

Dulce: "You don't like the fact that I come home at night either."

Marcos: Dulce, Dulce, it's not the same thing! A woman is a woman and a man is a man."

Dulce: "It is the same, Marcos. It is the same. You got to know me in the course of social and revolutionary activities because I've always studied. In a little while I'll be a professional and my responsibilities will increase. I advise you to change your ways."

Marcos: "Well, I don't know what's happening to me. My father isn't like that. If my mother isn't home when he comes home, he heats up dinner and washes the dishes afterwards. But remember, last Monday I ironed a shirt."

Dulce: "Yes, and why? Neither your mother nor your grandmother were at home and I was mad at you."

Marcos: "Mad... I get mad when I see you alone in those overcrowded buses. I won't get used to it, Dulce."

Dulce: "But tell me, what do you think being a male chauvinist means?"

Marcos: "I'll be honest. I'm a male chauvinist, but I don't want to be one. And you know that it's not only because of cleaning and cooking. I learned how to cook at a cooking school. There are other problems... but I think that the time is coming for a big change. I don't know; we'll see."

Two Young Militants Give Their Opinions Too

Maria Victoria Carratala and Cristobal Puentes constitute a very unique married couple. What great love they feel for one another! And they help one another even though both of them were brought up in homes where the old ideal that assigns domestic chores and the care of the children to the wife took precedence. But they are struggling because their lives are being led in a different way. We asked Victoria and Cristobal permission to enter their home.

Victoria: "I don't know whether I'm mistaken, but what you want to know is whether he has vestiges [of the past] or not. Well, both of us work in different workplaces and, when we get home at almost the same time, I change my clothes and then start cooking. Suddenly I remember that I have to clean house that day or wash some of our little son Johan's clothes. Where are you Cristobal? I look into the living room and see him reading the newspaper."

Cristobal: "Little Girl — that's what we call her — that happens sometimes, but I do a whole lot of things in this house."

Victoria: "Don't exaggerate, Cristobal!"

Cristobal: "You can't complain. I defrost the refrigerator. When you do the laundry, I rinse and wring out the clothes. I go to the store. I take care of the boy."

Victoria: "True. Now tell me, how many times a week do you do this?"

Cristobal: "Yes, you're right. Sometimes I forget... but I'm not a male chauvinist. The nickname, 'Little Girl,' covers a lot, a lot. That's an ideological problem."

Victoria: "Sure, I know it is and that's why in this struggle we have to march in the forefront like revolutionaries, like militants. And may our way of doing things be a constant example for our son, Johan."

About Women's So-Called Real Limitations

Jose Dominguez, 35, single, the shop foreman of an enterprise, agreed to let us interview him if we would promise not to publish the name of his workplace. We are complying with his wish, but take a look at his opinions on this much-discussed issue.

"Look, newsman, men are better workers. I, at least, prefer to have them in my shop. They have no maternity problems and, of course, they don't have to stay home from work if the child gets sick or maybe their mother or father. You understand? We cause less problems. It's in the interest of the state to promote us to higher level jobs. Women have and will always have many limitations."

Dalia and Carlos

Dalia Famada and Carlos Wong are very young and engaged. She is in the 12th grade at school and he works as an electrician at Cuban Steel.

Dalia: "I think that those prejudices, outdated attitudes that I still see are not going to crop up between Carlos and me. We are not yet running around with wedding preparations, but sometimes we start to talk about the things we are discussing here today and we know that men and women in our country now have equal rights and duties."

Carlos: "I called her up on the phone while she was cleaning house and said to her: Do you want me to come over so we can share the work?"

Dalia: "This sort of behavior has united us even more. I know that he doesn't like some things, for example, transparent clothes, dresses with a certain amount of decollete and the fact that I play volleyball. The shorts I wear don't do much to convince him."

Carlos: "But like the good student she is, a sportswoman too, Dalia works out. In the final analysis this does not constitute a big problem in our relations with one another."

Dalia: "You see? Between us there can be no inequality because we realize that such behavior blocks the harmonious development of our society."

Male Chauvinist, But...

Rene Famada listened to his daughters and sons-in-law and remained silent until, unexpectedly, he began to offer his opinions on this interesting problem.

"Look, newsman, write down that I'm a male chauvinist. I don't deny the fact. I don't like my wife to work in the streets. I won't stand for her walking through them alone. In short, when I got married, I adapted to the situation. At home I only took care of things having to do with maintenance: painting, fixing household appliances, but, as for the rest, they are women's chores."

Cary: "That's the way it's been. Of course, I've been largely to blame in this situation. But, although he himself doesn't realize it, some things are changing. Now he sweeps up and, above all, he helps to keep the house in order."

Rene: "The fact of the matter is that we men have never liked being inferior to women in anything, but times are changing and today a lot of women work and study; well, when they get married, or sometimes before that, the struggle that you say is for full equality begins."

And If We Get Married One Day

Yohanka Wong and Fernando Ledesma got to know one another at Raul Cepero Bonilla College where they are at present studying in the 12th and 11th grades respectively. They have been engaged for about 6 months now. What do they think of equality? Let us see.

Yohanka: "Among the things I like about him is the fact that he is very sociable. Yes, something is always happening.

Fernando doesn't like me to wear 'tanguitas.' As for bikinis, well, it depends...."

Fernando: "In view of the fact that it is the responsibility of both parties, I would share household duties if we get married one day. Furthermore, I would do so out of conviction, not like some men who, while they share the chores with their partners, do so as a favor or a concession."

A Man of Truth

Unexpected, at 2000 hours we arrived at the apartment occupied by the married couple, Maria Elena Fonseca and Juan Antonio Valdes. Both were outside, in the little corridor of their house, doing the laundry. I begged them not to interrupt their work and said to Maria Elena, an employee of the Higher Education Audiovisual Media Center, secretary general of the union local and a student in the department, and to her husband, Juan Antonio, a geophysics engineer at the Geological Research Center and also a union leader, that I wanted them to answer only one question: What did they think of male chauvinism? And this is what they said to us.

Maria Elena: "I was 9 years old when the revolution was victorious and I grew up with a different attitude, with neither obsolete points of view nor prejudices. I was lucky. I couldn't have lived with a man who had a different view of the equality relationship that ought to exist between the partners of married couples."

Juan Antonio: "We have always shared the household chores. Here, the one who gets home first goes ahead and does them. I have never thought that I was about to lose my manhood because of this. From childhood on, I learned to regard women as equals. Now that I am a man, I can't sit around the house knowing that on that day she'll get home later because she has classes at the university."

Maria Elena: "The love between us grows through these reciprocal actions."

Juan Antonio: "Yes. Moreover, I think it would be inhuman for Maria Elena to work, study and carry out her social obligations and then come home and do the household chores while I'm sitting around doing nothing. Happiness between married partners cannot be conceived of in this way because, as Osvaldo Rodriguez says: 'Love is exhausted.'"

In concluding this investigation, we want to underline the exemplary attitude of thousands and thousands of Cuban women who, over and above objective difficulties and the harsh additional burden of work to which they have been subjected, have engaged in tasks of extraordinary importance as laborers, cane cutters, professionals, internationalists and members of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], the MININT [Ministry of Interior] and the Territorial Troop Militias.

We know how much support women have had from the party, the FMC and the mass social agencies and organizations. Also how, during these past few years, a process of confrontation of ideas about this problem has been conducted in Cuba, one that has contributed to the adoption of ever more revolutionary positions.

The resolution "On Women's Full Exercise of Equality," produced by the First and Second Communist Party Congresses, the Family Code and the positions and resolutions adopted by the Second and Third FMC Congresses are persuasive examples of the arduous effort that has been made in connection with this.

Nevertheless, as expressed in FMC study materials on sexual education, "the ideals and practice of the bourgeois dual morality persist in many individuals, even though we have already attained a long-dreamed-of liberation and a liberation from the shackles of the past, and even though our laws definitively establish the abolition of discrimination against women.

"What we commonly refer to as male chauvinism or archaic habits and customs are essentially serious outdated bourgeois attitudes, since maintaining these views, and worse yet practicing this bourgeois dual morality involves a sham, a devaluation of women's status; it relegates them to a subordinated position, one of people with fewer rights.

"Men, who for generations have held privileges thanks to this subordinate position of women, want — deep down inside themselves — to preserve these rights, these privileges like the bourgeois who clings to his property.

"Therefore, the fact that these obsolete attitudes of a bourgeois dual morality are retained by many men means that these men are still keeping alive ideals that are the same as those of the bourgeois master of the household; it means that we must go on developing our efforts to — with patience, persistence and an appeal to their consciences — eradicate these obsolete bourgeois attitudes, once and for all uproot these ideals and practices, not only with words, but in real life as well."

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ARMANDO HART DISCUSSES CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 23 Sep 82 p 5

["Full text" of speech delivered by Central Committee Politburo member and Minister of Culture Armando Hart at the conclusion of the Conference for the Analysis of the Cultural Effort with Children and Young People; date and place not specified]

[Text] Comrade Carlos Lage,
Comrades who have received the Julio Antonio Mella Order and the Abel Santamaria Medal awarded by the Council of State,
Comrades who have participated in this plenum,
Comrades:

First of all, I would like to congratulate those highly esteemed comrades who have been distinguished by the Council of State with these awards, symbols of the appreciation and esteem our government has for the artistic, literary and cultural movement among our young people.

This morning we attended a meeting that was productive for the cultural effort. Productive because of those who took part in it, the groups they represented and productive because of the quality of the discussions. It would appear to be difficult for them to have dealt with topics like those they did tackle in one morning and to have done so with thoroughness in such a short space of time. Nevertheless, while it was impossible for them to touch on all topics and do so with the required thoroughness in such a short space of time, the fact is that in the course of this morning's working hours the directors of the ministry and several other cultural institutions, youth leaders and representatives of youth cultural organizations initiated an in-depth dialogue on topics that are decisive for the cultural development of our country. And it is of most importance that this fruitful dialogue should continue in a systematic way, that a work session like this morning's should from now on become a habit in all our work relations and efforts in order to together study problems of cultural development.

Actually, institutions like the Federation of Intermediate Level Students (FEEM), Federation of University Students (FEU), Pioneer Organization, New Ballad, Saiz Brothers Brigade, Raul Gomez Garcia Brigade, Youth Center for Marti Studies,

the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, EL CAIMAN BARBUDO and EDITORIAL ABRIL, which constitute an important nucleus of social and cultural diffusion organizations at the forefront of which is the Union of Young Communists (UJC), ought to meet periodically and discuss the problems of art and culture in the revolution.

This morning we discussed several topics, but in future we should expect to deal with other topics as well. This morning we discussed the cultural effort with the masses especially as concerns schools, and in connection with them the 10 basic cultural institutions that have been proposed for each municipality. The second topic that was dealt with was the care of the new creators, the new talents that have come into being among our young people.

The cultural effort with the masses in schools and their relations with the mass cultural movement that is burgeoning in each municipality is a priority task. The unleashing of a mass movement centered about artistic, literary and general cultural efforts constitutes a socialist principle in the domain of culture. And masses of youths and children are concentrated in our schools, universities, colleges and basic secondary and elementary schools. If we in promoting a broad cultural movement in them, we will be able to say that we have achieved one of the basic and essential objectives of socialism in the domain of culture.

The Ministries of Education and Higher Education are working hand in hand with the directive of the Second Party Congress to strengthen the principle of artistic, literary and general esthetic education in the schools. To do this, we at the Ministries of Education and Culture have agreed to adopt resolutions, compliance with which will be periodically checked on. Supporting these resolutions, in practice implementing these resolutions, is an important job for all the country's schools, especially our universities and colleges.

Something that was obstinately proposed this morning and on which we should work is the overall concept of cultural effort. "Cultural effort" is often understood as referring exclusively to a movement of devotees. And a movement of devotees is an essential aspect of the cultural effort, but the youth movement should set itself not only the goal of an artistic effort or the creation of artistic activities, but also the encouragement of all cultural activity in the schools. It should promote the development of the most diverse kinds of cultural activities in the schools. On the other hand, we should not work only for festivals for this or that artistic event. It is a question of encouraging all cultural creation: in libraries, in reading, in singing, in music, in the plastic arts, in the theater, in the dance, in everything. Thus supporting an attitude which is very clear to our creative artists — and this morning we appreciated the fact that some of our artists underlined this — one that maintains that culture is not limited to this or that artistic genre, not even to a number of them, but that in its totality it embraces all of man's creative manifestations. And so art and literature penetrate all aspects of life.

We aspire to an art and literature that will penetrate all aspects of life and which will influence all human activity with their creations, forms that will be there with their influence. And in the schools it is not enough to organize this or that musical or artistic event; we have to dynamically present every

creative activity from — as was emphasized this morning — the need for increasing our reading, the need for historical studies, the need for operating libraries, the need for relating the schools to the rest of the cultural institutions of the community on. Because that is the goal we must march towards, to associate the schools with the community's cultural institutions. A broad movement aimed at creating a minimum of 10 cultural institutions in each municipality is now afoot in the country, among which are: museums, libraries, culture centers and New Ballad groups. Ten basic cultural institutions! All right. If the country is creating these cultural institutions, they must exist not only in terms of the buildings that house them, but because a mass movement is integrating them. And if these museums are being created, and if there are over 100 municipalities in this country with municipal museums that depict the histories of each local area, we have to take the young people, the children to them, we have to take them there to show them the histories of the municipalities and the nation.

And if art galleries are organized in the provinces and in many municipalities, we have to take students to them in organized fashion. And if there is a culture center in a municipality, and many organs of the People's Government have turned over magnificent edifices for culture centers, students from the school, from the secondary school, will have to go to it. That is, schools will be relating to the cultural institutions that operate in the municipality. And students will not only be relating to them as amateur artists, not only to go to the cultural center to organize an artistic activity, but relating to them as members of the public also. Because the artist-public relationship is the key to the cultural movement and the crucial problem to be resolved in a socialist system.

Our children should be familiar with the historic monuments to be found in all of the country's municipalities, they should be cared for by the school children and the history of the country should be explained to them, right there alongside the monuments. That is to say, this morning we tried to find — we might say — a horizontal relationship between the community's schools and cultural institutions. And, on the other hand, we discussed thinking of all the cultural activities in the schools that might be organized in each school itself, all the activities that might be developed in the school itself.

There are two very clear currents at play in this effort: the current of a school-cultural institution relationship and the current of the cultural movement that is organized in the school itself. And we have already acquired a great deal of experience with this during several years of work by young people.

This morning I asked myself: What will be the triggering factor for an entire movement aimed at these objectives? Because, whenever we are faced with a mass process in which many people participate and in which a mass movement is generated, one asks oneself what factor will trigger the artistic movement. And this morning several comrades spoke of organizing a monthly culture day at each school, a sort of culture session organized once a month at each school, and of having the entire institution participate in the event. This idea is included in the plans approved by the Ministry of Education. Consequently,

we can set it in motion and the UJC can work intensively for this monthly culture session or day. And they do not necessarily have to limit themselves to organizing this or that artistic activity, but may do whatever they can, set the day in motion: reading clubs, singing, music, theater, effective operation of the library, plastic art expositions, different kinds of seminars, literary conferences, invite outstanding creative artists, invite outstanding cultural leaders and develop a true cultural session at the school 1 day a month.

A lot was said this morning about festivals and this topic, which we should continue to study, was explored in depth. Both of us, the UJC and the student organizations as well as the Ministry of Culture, should go on studying everything that has to do with festivals. Because festivals cannot be an end in themselves; festivals should serve to strengthen rank-and-file cultural activity. It should not be the case, for example, that we attend festivals exclusively to compete and try to win prizes, that, say, an exclusive group of amateurs attends them. No! While we must expand our festivals, while we should hold them in a more extensive way, we must turn them into cultural celebrations. Not into celebrations held exclusively for an amateur movement or for a group of comrades who are talented creative artists or potential creative artists. We must turn them into complete celebrations, into celebrations of youth. Of course, all this has to be carefully studied.

I think that festivals have constituted a very interesting experience, very important and very valuable for the development of the cultural movement in this country. At any rate, we must analyze, perfect and improve them, and right away. And we should aim at consolidating a rank-and-file cultural movement. Some comrades have proposed that there be a group of amateurs who work at nothing else but organizing festivals. They would start one and finish another one. There might be a provincial festival, then a national festival and, once that was in the offing, they would once more be organizing a municipal festival. All this has to be studied.

But the essential principle that was proposed this morning is that, no matter which solutions are employed to improve festivals and their organization, the objective must be very clear: The goal of festivals consists of strengthening the cultural movement in schools, that is, creating a firm cultural basis in the schools. And not exclusively for a group of fans, but for all students! This cultural movement is not for a group of devotees; it is for all students, as creators or as the public, in one artistic genre or another, in one form or another, but in order to generate a total movement. Let all students unqualifiedly participate.

And we have been thinking about culture day or the monthly culture session, as it might better be called, because we already have Cuban Culture Day once a year. I don't know whether that is the best name for it. I was thinking about this. Anyway the "Monthly Session" or "Monthly Culture Day" would be a triggering factor for this whole movement.

Another triggering factor for this movement might consist of — and the UJC Secretariat has already proposed this and has been working in this direction —

multicultural institutions at each school and, on the other hand, the connection between schools and the cultural institutions of the rest of the community. All these are factors that can trigger an ever broader movement.

All this has been legislated, oriented, planned. The problem is how to do it, how to guarantee it. In some places they have made progress, the general progress is great, but we want there to be greater and more uniform progress throughout the country and everywhere. How shall we do this ?! Confronted with such gigantic tasks, the only solution is to turn them into a job for the masses.

This morning important points were raised about the administrative and technical aspects involved that fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Culture and Education, the departments of the Ministry of Culture and the administrations of the appropriate local agencies, which are working on them and certainly want to work more and more on them and an ever greater effort will be made. But socialist practice teaches us that the administrative and technical angle of the matter is only one aspect of the business of furthering our tasks. The other aspect that will come to be resolved is the participation of the masses. This is not just ordinary political rhetoric. We are talking about an objective fact. And when the founders of Marxism said that they were postulating an operational, administrative method essential in a socialist system, and especially in this sector of cultural affairs, it was extremely important.

Therefore, to implement these tasks we have to find a political form, a political method, a political action that will mobilize and trigger a movement. And we have drawn a few conclusions from our experience with the 10 basic cultural institutions that have been proposed, institutions that already exist in many towns and which others will have in a not too distant future. Matanzas, for example, will have its 10 basic institutions in all its municipalities next month. We have been thinking about the effort that has already been made to provide us with over 100 municipal museums. Well, if we had opted for administrative methods to acquire these institutions, we would not have been able to resolve the problem because it is impossible to establish the installations these 10 institutions require through simple administrative decisions.

However, the organs of the People's Government in the provinces and municipalities realized how important this was, became more aware of the idea of the 10 basic cultural institutions and museums and have generated a whole movement around them, actually gotten facilities and in many places provided the best facilities in town for culture centers and cultural activities. And this has generated a very broad movement. The movement today has one limitation, the limited number of technicians we have available to us to direct the whole cultural effort throughout the country. But with the support of the educational institutions of the schools, with the presence of students and teachers too in the institutions, as onlookers or else to engage in cultural activities, and with the connection between the schools and basic cultural institutions, the movement has even greater strength.

Now then, I was thinking about this when I was concerned with how to go on improving the cultural movement in the schools and I thought that we had to rely on the political and rank-and-file organizations to get the job done. And that the problem in developing this activity was to get the political and rank-and-file organizations interested in the schools. I thought that the UJC was a decisive and key factor. And this morning you pointed out to me that a large number of teachers are members of the UJC. There may be many directors of schools who are members of the UJC or the party. And I was thinking that, if here are a large number of teachers and school directors who are UJC members, students and teachers who are members of the UJC, a rank-and-file political organization could begin to discuss these problems at the level of each school. And this morning Comrade Lage proposed that UJC rank-and-file committees at each school hold meetings to discuss all these problems and hold a meeting of all members in the schools to discuss cultural issues. The problems of how to develop the cultural movement in the schools, how to apply all these ideas that have been outlined and how to advance this whole big movement. Comrade Lage also proposed that we do a pilot study at a large school, say, here in Havana or somewhere else, in which some of us would go to the meeting of rank-and-file members and take a practical look, right there among the rank and file, at all the problems that are raised and how they are progressing with them. And after that we could do it at the rest of the schools.

In discussing all these problems at the schools, the UJC, a powerful force, will attract the other forces. But in addition, the UJC has the support of the FEEM or the FEU, as the case may be, and naturally the Pioneer Organization as well as the New Ballad, Saiz Brothers Brigade, Raul Gomez Garcia Brigade and Youth Center for Marti Studies. The UJC can also publicize all this through the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE and EL CAIMAN BARBUDO; that is, the best ideas that come up at each meeting will certainly be reported and analyzed in the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE and approaches to and analyses of them published through these channels in EL CAIMAN BARBUDO. That is to say that you Young Communists have the means of publicity and the rank-and-file organizations to promote [line missing].

Therefore, I think that the resolutions adopted at this morning's session will serve as the basis for an intensification of the cultural effort in the schools. And in fact, a report on "The Cultural Effort with Young People and Children," which the UJC Secretariat prepared and in which the work being done by all those institutions we mentioned is reported on, was with a few modifications approved during the session. This document, which contains guidelines, and the final statement delivered here by Comrade Lage are valuable and decisive elements in the promotion of this effort.

There was one matter that was especially discussed and which is worth attending to: the problem of how to encourage and take care of talented youths. I drew two important conclusions from the meeting as concerns talented youths:

The first was that one of the ways of encouraging talented youths is to facilitate and support their involvement in different cultural and social activities. If there is a major cultural activity at a school or a given institution, we can bring talented youths to it so that they can explain their experiences,

so that they can relate to the cultural movement in general. That is, we must not think of the talented youth as being isolated, individual, separated from the rest of the mass cultural movement, but as being a substantial part of the people's cultural movement.

The incorporation of talented youths into the general people's movement is an essential point. But it can be achieved by incorporating them into the cultural movement of the community and having them participate in it. Not only so that they do so to give a performance or create an original work, but to join in conversations, to converse, to discuss matters or to receive a tribute at a given moment, etc. That is, I came to the conclusion that one of the best ways of serving them is to get them to participate in the cultural activities of the masses and for them to be an important element in them.

Another conclusion I drew from what was said here was that we should place individual demands on the talented youth for the good of his own cultural, technical and professional excellence. That is, his individual excellence as an artist. Let us UJC and Culture Ministry staff personnel concern ourselves with seeing to it that the best creative artists, our best talents and talented youths study and excel at what they do and, when this is not the case, let us call on them and ask them why not and what is wrong. This is individual treatment, but I believe that the revolutionary government, the ministry and the UJC must concern themselves with the individual development of every talented youth. These are important points. It is very important that youths with greater artistic talent do not feel that they are cut off from the rest of the cultural movement, that they do not see the UJC as something different and that they do not see the youth organizations as something different, but that they be a part of them, an organic part of them.

These were the two conclusions we came to.

I also want to at this point underline the importance of seeing to it that this whole movement is supported by the efficient operation of university cultural institutions. I am referring to the Institute for Advanced Art and the departments of arts and letters of the universities. This morning I said — and I repeat here and now — that the Ministry of Culture's battle will to a large extent be won or lost at the universities. And inside the universities in the colleges of arts and letters. Together with the Ministry of Higher Education, we have already defined the objectives of the colleges of arts and letters and we have already specified these objectives. The ministry, the UJC, the Ministry of Higher Education and the universities, all of us must strive for ever better operation of these colleges and the Institute for Advanced Art as an indispensable element in achieving our goal. The Institute for Advanced Art trains university-level artists and some special researchers. But the university colleges of arts and letters will train critics, researchers, editors and publishers and promoters and organizers of cultural activity. This is a new idea that is being introduced because the promoter and the organizer of cultural activity is an indispensable element in this whole effort.

And in future we must expect officials of the cultural directorates of the organs of the People's Government and the Ministry of Culture, or of cultural

institutions in specific instances, to be university graduates. This morning I said — and I repeat it here — that it would occur to no one to appoint someone who is not a doctor to be municipal director of public health, nor would it occur to anyone to appoint someone who had not attended a teachers college to be municipal director of education. But in the cultural sector we do not have a system for training people, still in the process of being organized, in the same tradition as in the field of medicine, in the same tradition as in the field of education. And the cultural deficiency we suffer from will not be eliminated until municipal directors of cultural affairs are graduates of colleges of arts and letters and the directors of the chief rank-and-file cultural institutions are arts and letters graduates.

We have spoken of a mass cultural movement, but we want a cultural movement of high quality, and high quality depends on the cultural level of the staff personnel who are responsible for directing this cultural movement.

We would like, comrades, to emphasize that these meetings should be regularly scheduled and, moreover, that they should involve the rank and file, and that the objectives of these UJC rank-and-file meetings consist of getting school boards interested in all the activities. This morning I said that it was not worthwhile for the UJC to do this on its own. No, if it does it alone, on its own, it will not succeed in resolving the problem. The problem consists of getting the Young Communists to meet with the board of directors of the school and having them mobilize everyone to do the job. The UJC's mission is to mobilize all the administrators.

In conclusion I want to stress the following: As has been said here, the world economic situation is getting more and more complex and serious. The crisis capitalist society is going through, which cannot but be reflected in our country, is confronting us with serious limitations, worsened by imperialist pressure. And the question we asked ourselves is whether these economic limitations are going to force us to limit ourselves culturally. I believe that these economic limitations are forcing us to make an ever more extensive cultural effort.

The economic limitations force us to sharpen our minds and look for solutions. You can already see that there is a wide range of questions that can be raised in favor of culture in the midst of these economic limitations. But the fact is that the economic limitations force us to engage in much more intense social, and consequently cultural, activity.

We must extend priority to the cultural movement because, as we have said here, it is an ideological and political weapon in the fight against the enemy. We must extend it priority because it is an essential element of popular recreation. We must extend it priority because of the influence art has on ideological and moral training and on the preparation of social behavior habits. Because of these three factors, we must extend it priority and that is why the UJC did very well in promptly responding to the challenge issued by Fidel at the Fourth Youth Congress to turn Cuba into a cultural power.

In the midst of the limitations we have, let us continue to promote the mass cultural movement in the people's cultural movement, which is the essential form of the cultural movement under socialism. Because we often ask ourselves about socialist culture and there are often investigations, theoretical analyses as to what socialist culture and socialist art are, all these questions that many comrades often ask, and I want to answer them for myself in a very specific way: Socialist culture is first of all the mass participation of the people in cultural affairs; it is this in the very first place. And if we are going to explore it further, we would say that socialism must resolve the artist-public relationship in an entirely satisfactory way. Artist-public, which is to say artist-people, art-people, the relationship of the artist to the public, the interrelation that is produced between the creative artist as such and the public which receives his work.

In the days of slavery and the feudal system the recipient public was smaller, limited to the minority classes. Under capitalism the public was expanded, but capitalism turned art into a commodity and by turning it into a commodity degenerated many earlier forms of art. Under socialism the art-public relationship faces a colossal problem: It is a problem involving all the masses, not just a minority. That is the problem. Under socialism everyone has an opinion on a work of art and everyone influences it and the art-public and art-public diffusion of art relationship has been the key to artistic creation throughout history. Because a work of art that does not establish a relationship with the public or which is not widely received is a work that loses its esthetic quality.

This is the art we aspire to under socialism: art of the people and for the people!

What will it be like? What forms will it assume? Which forms will it assume? I will not mention them because that is something people will create themselves, which they will say and go on saying.

It is people who create art; it is society that creates art; but our mission as a ministry and yours as UJC leaders is to procure a close relationship between the art movement and the whole people's movement.

And one of the ways of doing this and one of the practical steps to be taken to develop this are to be found in the resolutions adopted during this morning's session, the contents of the report and the statements you have made.

During all these years of revolutionary government, the UJC has made progress in the cultural effort. It has accomplished a lot. But I think there is a lot left for us to do and that, if these meetings we have held go on, are regularly scheduled and become a work habit among us, the cultural effort will be very productive and we will in this way be able to achieve the ambitious goal of turning our country into a cultural power.

Many thanks, comrades. (applause)

11,466

CSO: 3248/262

ACCIDENTS, FATALITIES, LOST DAYS INCREASE

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Oct 82 No 44 pp 56-57

[Article by Reinaldo Penalver Moral]

[Text] A total of 32,277 job accidents, 1,209 of which were serious and 143 fatalities occurred throughout the country during the first half of the year, as was reported at the National Conference for Job Safety and Hygiene which was held in the conference room of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC).

They said that during this period 1,000 more accidents than during the same period last year occurred, while the number of lost workdays amounted to 542,199 with a similar increase in the frequency rate.

The highest frequency appears in the sugar sector with 10,651 accidents, for a rate of 24.03 accidents for every million working hours, and 43 fatalities. The farm and livestock industry appears in second place with 4,592 and a rate that increased from 10.09 to 11.5.

In the industrial sectors the highest rates recorded were 19.2 for metallurgy, 16.66 for shipping, 16.3 for food, 13.44 for chemicals, mining and energy and 12.81 for transportation.

In the face of this situation, which has direct repercussions on the safety of our workers, "En Cuba" reporters arranged for an interview with Lazaro Dominguez, a member of the National CTC Secretariat, to find out how Cuba's top proletarian organization assesses this problem.

From now on, "En Cuba" will closely follow all efforts to try to reduce the causes of these alarming figures to a minimum.

Comrade Dominguez, who handles economic affairs for the labor unions, job safety and hygiene, wage issues and production problems, described the situation in general, and in particular the one existing in the sugar industry where it all began, as alarming. As he put it: "Sixty-three percent of all the accidents are due to a lack of real concern for avoiding them at workplaces." He added that this sector's union is making an effort to eradicate these unfortunate accidents, although they have not yet had any results.

Dominguez said that during the past year a great effort has been made by all of the state's central administration agencies, the People's Government and the enterprises and that people throughout the country thought well of the aim of facing up to this task of job safety and hygiene as we should: "However, even though there is thorough comprehension of the situation at central echelons of the state administrative organs and the enterprises themselves, the problem lies in the fact that the methods employed have not really involved the chief protagonist of this battle, who is the working man."

He added that "above all the application of strict control and rigor to foremen directly in charge of production, brigades and workshops has been lacking... because it is precisely they who are in constant contact with the workers."

In reply to a question having to do with the establishment of mandatory safety regulations and measures, which really exist "and are printed up, but unfortunately we do not always see to it that these safety measures reach the places where the work is going on."

The union leader noted that the largest number of accidents is concentrated in the sugar sector "and it is here, in this sector, that we will have to wage the main battle to reduce them to a minimum," he said.

In assessing these accidents, it has been ascertained that most of the cases are due to insufficient worker training, especially as concerns young workers who lack lengthy job experience (most accident victims are no older than 30 years of age). The law provided for training the worker in familiarity with the safety standards and regulations of his workplace.

According to what Dominguez told us, the administrations should or have to achieve this primary objective, but he noted that there are still inadequacies as concerns the analysis of these problems.

He recalled the existence of a State Labor Committee resolution, No 492, which provides that, when an accident occurs on the job, an inspection must be made at the same workplace to determine the causes and discuss them with the collective. "So that," he explained, "the workers will be forewarned and the accident will not be repeated."

Dominguez referred to the fact that the administrations apply Decree 36 to administrative heads and officials who fail to observe job safety and hygiene regulations only in isolated cases. He pointed out that there are enterprises which, when a serious or fatal accident occurs and a lawsuit is instituted against those responsible for it, apply all of the legal machinery they possess to defend the accused, but not to determine the real reasons for the accident, which was doubtless the result of violations of established laws.

During the interview, after touching on the related topic of the mandatory use of protective equipment (gloves, eyeglasses, helmets, etc.), a responsibility that also falls on the administrations, he said that during the second half of November National Job Safety and Hygiene Day would take place and "we hope that, stimulated by it, we will succeed in mobilizing all workers and union and administrative leaders to participate in those tasks designed to keep the already alarming figures on job accidents from continuing to rise."

11,466

CSO: 3248/279

REPORTAGE ON HAVANA CITY MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Oct 82 No 44 p 55

[Text] In Issue No 42 of 15 October of this year, the column "En Cuba" reviewed several reports of the proceedings of meetings held by different municipalities of the City of Havana at which voters brought various problems to the attention of their representatives. Several of them directly reported issues that have to do with the Multiple Dwelling Enterprise.

The problems that are directly related to this enterprise were examined in the municipalities of Habana Vieja, Centro Habana and Plaza. In search of a response to the complaints of residents of these municipalities, BOHEMIA interviewed Comrade Asteria Perdomo, the vice directress of the Multiple Dwelling Enterprise at the provincial level, whose office is in the City of Havana Housing Control Department.

Familiar with this publication's interest in providing a response to voters' concerns, Comrade Perdomo replied that they in the first place guide and supervise the municipal enterprises of the City of Havana's Multiple Dwelling Enterprise and that complaints from the districts do not come to their agency; instead, when they reach the local municipal people's government, that office forwards them to each enterprise in its municipality so that the problem can be solved immediately. Therefore, these replies should be given by the municipal directors of the Multiple Dwelling Enterprise.

Nevertheless, concerned over the resolution of voter complaints, she called the municipalities directly in search of answers.

In Centro Habana a request had been submitted that the building at Malecon 69 be repaired, repairs that have been pending for over a year now. The municipal enterprise's reply was that the repairs could not be effected until the Construction Maintenance Enterprise proceeded to put up a scaffolding, this being an essential prerequisite to the planned repairs.

In Habana Vieja problems had arisen in buildings that had no superintendents and the cleaning situation in them was deplorable. That municipality's enterprise replied that there were not superintendents' positions for all the buildings and for that reason the larger buildings and those with more problems were granted priority, since those positions are allowed in accordance with the

wage fund budget the municipality receives. In those cases in which these buildings do not have superintendents, the board of residents should agree on the cleaning arrangements for the building through coordination with the Multiple Dwelling Enterprise, which would provide the equipment.

Another complaint that was made has to do with the building located on the corner of 17 e I in Vedado, municipality of Plaza, which, despite the fact that it is a modern building, is in a deplorable state, full of interior cracks that have caused leaks which have made some floors dangerous. Comrade Perdomo replied to us that a commission including architects would soon go there to make a thorough inspection of the building so that repairs could be initiated.

11,466

CSO: 3248/279

REPORTERS INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS AT TV REPAIR SHOP

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Oct 82 No 44 pp 55-56

[Article by Frank Hechavarria and Urbano Fernandez]

[Text] Complaints and questions formulated by several voters from Centro Habana District 24 have also arisen in connection with television repair.

A few days later, reporters for this column appeared at Galiano Electronics, a shop charged with the repair of such equipment in the area covered by that district. While the first reaction of the manager, Comrade Oscar Lamadrid, was to refuse to listen to us without authorization from the provincial enterprise, after explaining to him the objectives of our effort and unsuccessfully trying to reach that organization by phone, he opened all of his facilities to us.

With regard to complaints about delays in picking up and repairing one set, through the shop's records we were able to verify the fact that the request was made on 6 May and the set picked up on 23 July. However, during the obviously lengthy period of time the apartment appears to have been visited on three occasions without anyone's having been at home. After repairing what was originally wrong with it, when the set was subjected to quality control, we were told that a new defect had been discovered, for which they had no replacement part at the time, which is why it spent another two and a half months in the shop, naturally resulting in inconvenience for and a complaint from the voter.

Examining other records, we observed that the time it takes for the repairman to appear following the request was within the limits posted on a blackboard near the entrance to the shop, which at the time of our visit was between 5 and 11 days, according to the different neighborhoods. In those cases where the necessary parts are on hand, the current schedule also calls for 20 days for in-shop repairs. The times allowed in these schedules vary and may be longer or shorter with the peak periods being the summer months when there is a larger number of breakdowns (the heat affects the sets and they are used more) and they coincide with the vacations of the ship's staff. This situation was particularly aggravated this year by Hurricane Alberto and the heavy rains in June that affected many sets. We learned that shop technicians put in extra days on holidays and Sundays to lighten these backlogs.

Furthermore, manager Lamadrid, who was accompanied during the interview by repairman Raul Carreno, the secretary general of the union local, said that breakdowns in the areas near Malecon are above normal due to the relatively high humidity and saltpeter.

Galiano Electronics services 30,000 sets in the area included between Malecon and Monte and Prado and Belascoain, handling about 2,000 requests a month. According to those interviewed, to do this they have enough qualified personnel and good conditions in the shop, except for stocks on hand. They have a shelf capacity large enough for only 80 sets in repair and another 80 for those completed, this figure being affected by the number of those already repaired that are returned to the shop due to nonpayment at the time of delivery, there being at present about 60 such sets, some that have been on the shelf for 2 or 3 months.

With respect to another complaint, we learned that the technical standards established by the higher agencies allow for the return of up to 12 percent of the sets, that is, sets already repaired that break down again, and that the shop keeps this at between 10 and 11 percent for an efficiency rate that is above what is allowed.

When the repairman discovers in the home that he needs a part they do not have in stock (the parts shortage is the problem that most affects the shop; when we visited them, they had just received picture tube sockets after having been out of them for several months), the set is left there and reported to be included on a waitlist. But if this happens in the shop while testing for quality (there are sets that arrive with something wrong and they discover other things wrong with them here), the set is left in storage until the part needed to repair it is received. In these cases it is usual to inform the customer of the delay with his set by sending him a card, but we were told that for over a year now they have not received these models and the customer only hears about this if he takes a personal interest in finding out about it.

One final point. In this shop and in the one in Luyano they have for several weeks now been experimenting with a new and practical method for reporting breakdowns by means of a letter box located on the sidewalk in which the customer deposits a slip of paper with his name, address, set model, what is wrong with it and when someone will be at home. This avoids the lines that used to form at the shop with the resulting inconvenience and loss of time for many people. However, just as we entered the shop — despite being served courteously by the receptionist — a customer was angrily protesting (the complaints made and the words employed detracted from the moral efficacy of his complaint) because the repairman called at a time he had not specified and we learned of another case in which the customer had to make two requests before the repairman called on him.

Concerning ourselves with another point, we were told that the shop had not received any criticisms in other districts and had even received favorable citations in one.

11,466
CSO: 3248/279

CASTILLO DISCUSSES NATIONAL ISSUES WITH FMLN'S RADIO VENCEREMOS

Mexico City PROCESO in Spanish 25 Oct 82 pp 37-41

[Exclusive interview with Col Adolfo Castillo, captured Salvadoran undersecretary of defense, by newsmen of the clandestine Radio Venceremos of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; place and date not specified]

[Text] The "third ranking official in El Salvador," as he described himself, Col Adolfo Castillo, undersecretary of defense, was taken prisoner on 19 June 1982 when his helicopter was shot down by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. Four months later the military leadership continues to show no interest in his release while Cols Antonio Blandon of Santa Ana and Sigifredo Ochoa of Cabanas are beginning to accuse Colonel Castillo of treason and are striving to take his place. PROCESO publishes today an exclusive interview-chat between Colonel Castillo and newsmen of the clandestine Radio Venceremos of the FMLN.

[Question] What is your name and what is your position in the Salvadoran army?

[Answer] I am Francisco Adolfo Castillo and the undersecretary of defense.

[Question] You are now a prisoner of war of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. How were you captured?

[Answer] Two days after our helicopter was shot down I tried to find the road to Colomoncagua so that I might turn in the direction of Torola and try to reach our lines. I had succeeded in eluding you people but later a patrol captured me.

[Question] You told us earlier that you did not consider yourself to be a prisoner of war. Can you tell us why?

[Answer] A prisoner of war is taken under conditions of conventional warfare but I consider that the conflict in our country is not of this nature. Accordingly, I am merely a prisoner of the FMLN.

[Question] Can you tell us how you have been treated and whether you are well?

[Answer] I cannot complain. I tried to avoid being caught because I imagined that if I were captured I could lose my life. The first thing that the FMLN members did when they captured me in the morning, practically at daybreak, was to inform me that I was your prisoner--I believe it was Commander Armijo who said this--and that my life would be spared and that I would be treated well. So far I have not had any problem: I have been neither tortured nor pressured. On the contrary, at the time of my capture, I was treated for a wound that I had on the eyebrow and later I was given a somewhat general clinical examination to determine whether I have sustained other injuries. Undoubtedly, I don't feel on top of the world. In my condition of prisoner it is clear that I have difficulties--my diet, for instance. We do not have a wide variety of foods, but what I am fed I consider to be good.

[Question] How long have you been in the Salvadoran Army? Why did you choose military life?

[Answer] I have been in the army for 26½ years and I picked the military career because I had this calling in the blood, this love of military life, and especially it was a way of serving my country.

[Question] We understand that you graduated in the same class as Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano. What is your opinion of Colonel Majano?

[Answer] He is an individual dedicated to many activities such as reading and chess, and during the time that I could deal with him he retained these qualities. But it seems that there were some disagreements on the decisions he made and he was subsequently retired from the army.

[Question] A dynamite attack against Colonel Majano in front of ISTA [Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation] became well known. Who was at the source of that attack?

[Answer] That is quite uncertain. It was first assumed that you people, the FMLN, were behind it, but there was also speculation that it could have been people from the extreme Right because, since he had quite a number of differing ideas which affected the interests of the Right, we believed that they might have staged the attack. The army was not involved in that event as some sectors tried to have people believe.

[Question] What is the basic mission of the armed forces of El Salvador, in your opinion? Are there factions or divisions within the armed forces?

[Answer] The basic mission of the armed forces is written in our laws, in our Constitution, which provides that the armed forces are responsible for the integrity of our national territory, our sovereignty, and security. I believe that we have fulfilled that mission completely. In addition, our armed forces are really sufficiently united, but this does not mean that they cannot have different opinions on some issues. Such a difference of opinion does not mean that splits or divergences occur within the armed forces.

[Question] What is your opinion on such an organ as the Military Youth of the national army?

[Answer] If you mean those boys who took part in the coup of 15 October 1979 I would say that there is indeed a concern in the armed forces that structural changes might occur in our country, especially in the economic and social realms.

[Question] What was your role in the coup of 15 October 1979?

[Answer] None. But I joined the administration because possibly some of the leaders who had been singled out or who did not meet the approval of those who had staged the coup were unable to assume specific positions. Therefore, since it was necessary to fill the empty slots, I was designated to assume a position by virtue of having one of the longest service records.

[Question] In January 1980 a large number of army officers approved a document of 22 points calling for the shifting of the [reform] process to the Right, for which reason Gen Guillermo Garcia was asked to leave his government post. During that stage you served as mediator to try to get the removal of the then General Garcia, and obviously you succeeded in that mission. Why did you have to serve as mediator given that a majority of the officers wished to see General Garcia leave?

[Answer] I do not recall the document with the 22 demands but I do recollect the event to which you refer relating to the ouster of my General Garcia. The fact is that at that time I was army chief of staff and what concerned me was not the continued stay of General Garcia but our armed forces given that these rumors could cause internal instability and that is not desirable.

[Question] What is your opinion of Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson?

[Answer] We could qualify Major D'Aubuisson as an individual belonging to the Right. We believe that he became involved in politics because he has interests, naturally together with other individuals who also have political interests. I do not know much about this type. In truth, I do not know how we are going to move forward without genuine understanding of the people's problems, if those who now have the possibility to achieve something within the political process--as is the case of Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson--are not interested in solving these problems and meeting the needs of the people.

[Question] What is your opinion of the reform plan whose forcing was attempted with the coup of 15 October 1979?

[Answer] I continue to believe that reforms are necessary. We need greater social justice in our country, especially among the most numerous sectors of the population, who have been the most expropriated for many years. I am in agreement in that better laws should be passed and implemented favoring the majority.

[Question] And do you believe that the Constituent Assembly headed by Major D'Aubuisson, and where serious discussions have already been held regarding this issue, will allow these reforms to continue?

[Answer] Well then, I believe that if the political parties represented in the Constituent Assembly promised something to the people during their election campaign, it was not merely to get votes but because they truly felt the need for reform. There may be within the Constituent Assembly a faction that disagrees, but if the majority should fulfill what it promised then the reforms should continue.

[Question] Now that you mention the theme of the elections, do you believe that the electoral results have been or would be a solution for the country's crisis?

[Answer] They could represent a solution, but in the long term. I would have liked greater participation, especially by different persuasions, because I believe that in a Constituent Assembly different opinions should be represented including diametrically opposed opinions since this is the only way to open the eyes of those who have them closed.

[Question] Colonel Castillo, could you tell us very briefly how El Salvador is doing economically?

[Answer] Our country is experiencing a fairly critical economic situation. Regarding its internal aspects the production achieved in earlier years have not been equalled. We are hoping to reach that level again and even to exceed it. Regarding external aspects I also see that the value of our export products is not very gratifying and this fact aggravates El Salvador's economic situation. The existing warlike conditions have impacted in this respect, first of all because some fields have not been worked given the violence that El Salvador has witnessed. Secondly, the activities of the FMLN have also harmed economic activity, especially acts of sabotage against electric power facilities and others. For that reason the economic assistance of some countries is indispensable for us.

[Question] And in the military realm, how do you see the situation?

[Answer] I don't know what you people think but I see the military situation as fairly good. The only thing is that I cannot talk about the latest operations because the only details I know are those which you people release over Radio Venceremos. But I believe that we are not doing badly; rather, we are doing well and the Salvadoran army has sufficient control over the country.

[Question] And how do you view the situation in Morazan Department, a territory controlled by our forces?

[Answer] The answer to this question is fairly logical: The fact that we may exercise control over an area does not mean that there cannot be some small locality, some spot about which the armed forces do not have information and where they cannot act. I believe that if they had information about the pockets of territory involved they would have acted. But you people know that our armed forces are small and cannot be all over the territory but only act when they receive information.

[Question] In keeping with the warlike conditions which now prevail, do you believe that a strictly military government would be a viable solution for the country's problems?

[Answer] Never. I do not favor a military government. Specifically, I believe that one of the struggles that we are waging is in order that various sectors may be part of the solution of our national problems. Furthermore, I believe that it is the Constituent Assembly which holds political power and I believe that for the time being it is better placed because it is the organ which is issuing laws and decrees to lead the country.

[Question] In December 1981 the Salvadoran Army's elite Atlacatl battalion made a sweep in Morazan Department in which 1,000 people, that is, 1,000 peasants, were killed. In your trip following your capture you must have driven through the Mozote region where some 460 individuals were killed. What is your opinion of these practices by units of the Salvadoran Army?

[Answer] Yes, I did pass through the region that you mention and the patrol which was escorting me explained to me the details of that operation. As a practice it is unacceptable and worthy of condemnation, and I do not say this because I belong to the accused party but from a humane viewpoint. When war is involved there are two sides and there may be fatalities, but such a thing occurs in clashes, which are normal in a conventional war.

[Question] During our "Commander Gonzalo, hero of Usulután," military campaign Dragon Fly A37 aircraft bombed to the point of saturation the inhabitants of Perquin and San Fernando. What is your opinion about the bombing of cities, towns, villages?

[Answer] The air force is to be used to support ground forces, to destroy those targets offering resistance to ground forces. When the air force is used to attack unarmed civilian populations it is misused. I cannot give you a complete response regarding San Fernando-Perquin because I was not there.

[Question] On repeated occasions you and the members of your government have pressed for the annihilation of the guerrilla movement in El Salvador. There were more than eight sweeps in Guazapa and operations in Morazan. In Chalatenango, San Vicente, and everywhere else you people "annihilated" the guerrilla fighters, made sure that they were destroyed. Now that you are here and that you have at least a superficial idea of our military strength, what do you think of these declarations about annihilations?

[Answer] To annihilate the guerrilla is very difficult and to annihilate a subversive movement is impossible because it will continue to exist as long as conditions favoring it are present. And these conditions will prevail while the people experience a given situation.

[Question] Colonel, the British Broadcasting Corporation in London, one of the well documented and very serious television networks, has identified you as the fourth ranking member in the Salvadoran power structure. Who are the others?

[Answer] I do not know why it ranked me in fourth place since, if we talk in terms of hierarchy, our ways of figuring put me in third place in the military establishment. The top slot is occupied by the Salvadoran president, who is the commander in chief and exercises his power through the minister of defense. In the absence of the minister of defense it is I who make decisions.

2662

CSO: 3248/273

RIOS MONTT ON BUDGET; SUSPENSION OF EXECUTIONS

Guatemala EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 26 Oct 82 p 1, 8

[Text] President Gen Efraín Ríos Montt announced a 30 percent cut in expenditures in the national general budget for the 1983 fiscal year. "We will thus continue to make efforts and sacrifices in order to cope with the economic problem Guatemala faces."

The president explained that specific studies were ordered to assure that sacrifices are made to put the 30 percent cut into effect without detriment to public investment and the maintenance of an appropriate number of public employees and officials as was the case with the original cut of 20 percent now in effect.

As to the stability of the quetzal, President Ríos Montt reiterated that there will be no devaluation in the near future.

As to the condition that the International Monetary Fund is supposed to have imposed for granting Guatemala economic assistance, that the quetzal be devaluated, the president indicated that this is not acceptable and that the quetzal will remain stable as it has up to now, in spite of the rumors which are completely baseless.

President Gen Efraín Ríos Montt reiterated that executions by firing squad in Guatemala have been temporarily suspended, even though there are in prison persons who have been sentenced to death, in order to provide them with an opportunity to take additional legal steps.

The president said that this suspension was ordered as a result of observations made by members of the OAS Human Rights Commission who recently visited Guatemala.

This commission objected to the lack of recourse for persons arrested for crimes classified by our judicial code as punishable which are within the competence of special courts..

President Rios Montt said that in deference to these objections, it was decided that executions by the firing squad were to be suspended until a study of the matter has been completed.

The president said that the cases tried by the special courts are to be turned over to an appeals court in accordance with the recommendation of the OAS Human Rights Commission which raised this sole objection.

9204

CSO: 3248/269

MINISTER SANDOVAL ON AGRICULTURE REACTIVATION PROGRAMS

Guatemala DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Leopoldo Sandoval, minister of agriculture, livestock and food, explained to the Council of State the long and short term programs being carried out by the government through his ministry to encourage agricultural activities and improve the peasants' condition and that of the country as a whole.

The minister attended the council's session at the invitation of the chairman of that government advisory body which has been receiving briefings by a number of officials and representatives of various sectors so as to be able to recommend the adoption of measures to reactivate the national economy.

Minister Sandoval began by discussing the crisis in the agricultural sector due to the drop of prices in export products and the instability of international markets resulting in shortages of foreign exchange and the reduction of economic activity in general, as well as causing unemployment.

Sandoval said that to correct this situation the government is carrying out several programs, such as technical and financial assistance, especially for small producers, by which it hopes to encourage agricultural activity.

He also explained the proposal to give priority to the acquisition of foreign exchange for investment and for the importation of implements to be used to stimulate agricultural productivity.

He also said that efforts are being made to develop and introduce better technology for the improvement of agricultural crops.

He also mentioned the establishment of agricultural credit insurance to help small farmers in the event of unforeseen contingencies as well as a program he called agro-energy, consisting of the development and production of alcohol from sugarcane for use in motors, autos and other agricultural or industrial machinery which have been successfully carried out in Brazil and other countries.

His briefing also covered the project, which will be carried out between 1983 and 1986, of building rural roads with intensive manpower so as to provide jobs for a large number of rural workers. Under this program it is expected that 107 rural roads will be built covering a distance of 1058 kilometers, providing employment for 15,375 workers and benefitting about 61,000 families.

Jorge Antonio Serrano Elias, chairman of the council, began by welcoming the minister. He concluded by thanking him for his briefing which will contribute to the reactivation of the national economy.

9204

CSO: 3248/269

BRIEFS

NEW BUDGET--The national general budget of income and expenditures for the next fiscal year which begins 1 January 1983 is 1,451,163,427 quetzals. Journalist Rafael Escobar Argullo, undersecretary of public relations of the office of the president, reported that this budget is tentative since the various needs of the country continue under study. Thus for the time being, he added, the 1983 fiscal budget has been reduced by 20 percent below the current budget. There has been some thought of reducing it even more, by 30 percent if possible, but consideration has also been given to various projects already underway which cannot be halted. He added that the tendency of the present government is different from that of previous governments which increased the budget year after year. He added that now they are attempting to reduce it to meet only the country's most pressing needs. Yesterday afternoon during President Rios Montt's cabinet meeting, in addition to the budget, three other matters were discussed: the extension of the state of seige for 30 days more; security measures to be taken to protect officials and to change our country's false image abroad. The official added that it can be asserted that Guatemala has been able to show world opinion and especially the international organizations that Amnesty International was lying in its assessments and opinions of our country. [Text] [Guatemala EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 28 Oct 82 p 2, 9] 9204

CSO: 3248/269

ANTI-SANDINISTS REPORT ARSONS, URGE SABOTAGE

PA222325 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 1130 GMT
21 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan brothers: The flame of freedom is daily extending throughout our national territory. This week two big fires were set by the Nicaraguan patriotic workers in different parts of the national territory.

One of the fires was at the Permate paint factory owned by the communist state. It was located in the sector of the northern highway known as the zone of [name indistinct], four blocks south of [name indistinct] in Managua. Liaison representatives have reported to (?Radio 15 September) that this action is the result of our people's situation of hunger. It is the reply of the working sector, which cannot resign itself to seeing thousands of Nicaraguan brothers, mostly poor peasants, being murdered, going hungry or having to flee to other lands of freedom due to the big repression that the front's guerrillas have carried out against our people.

Another fire occurred in the Prego soap factory in the city of Granada, which was recently confiscated from its owners. This action is also the reply to the great discontent that exists among the citizens and the working sector. It is an action against the oppressive regime, against the government that daily restricts the freedoms of our people, who are awakening and condemning this repression and who are joining the struggle for the liberation of our fatherland.

Nicaraguan people, working people of our country: Join the struggle (?being carried out) by the Nicaraguan democratic force. You can also work for the fatherland. Burn the dictatorship's warehouses where it stores our people's grains to be sent to their masters, the Cubans and the Russians, and to be sent to the countries of the communist bloc.

Brother workers, destroy everything that our people cannot use. Destroy everything that our people cannot benefit from. All Nicaraguans have the obligation to participate in this just and holy struggle. All of us have the obligation to participate to the extent we are able.

If you are a waiter or cook in a restaurant, and an internationalist oppressor arrives, you can put into his food ground glass, [word indistinct], rat poison, [words indistinct] or any other substance that will show the oppressive regime that our people are not happy, that they condemn it, and that instead of having more than 250,000 Nicaraguans flee our fatherland it would be better that the nine leave [words indistinct].

CSO: 3248/360

BRIEFS

FORMER AMBASSADOR JOINS ARDE--Alvaro Taboada, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Ecuador, has joined the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, in its struggle to liberate Nicaragua. During an interview with Voice of Sandino, Mr Toboada expressed his willingness to defend Sandinism and added that the nine are not true Sandinists. He also explained the reasons for the Nicaraguan people's anti-imperialist struggle and said that he is joining ARDE to struggle for Nicaragua and Latin America in the political arena. [PA061341 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 5 Dec 82]

EXPORT STATISTICS FOR 1982--According to the Foreign Trade Ministry's November bulletin, Nicaragua's exports have exceeded \$260 million. The bulletin notes that as of 23 October, sugar exports totalled 2,032,457 quintals, for an income of \$36,202,855. Cotton exports resulted in an income of \$86,244,965 during the 1981-1982 period, while coffee exports produced \$110,923,255. Nicaragua also exported 3,667,970 lbs of seafood products, for an income of \$17,641,630. The rest of the income came from sesame seed, instant coffee, molasses and nontraditional export products. [PA061341 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Nov 82 pp 1, 14]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--Nicaragua and Sweden have signed a 2-year \$14-million cooperation agreement to promote mining and forestry projects, according to Swedish Ambassador Carl-Erhard Lindahl. The Swedish Government has donated approximately \$30 million to Nicaragua since the victory of the revolution. [PA061341 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CUBAN WHEAT DONATION--Nicaraguan Government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado announced that the country's wheat problem will be solved when a shipment of 5,000 tons arrives, donated by the fraternal people and government of Cuba. Wheat became scarce last month when a shipment from Bulgaria was delayed. As a result, the Domestic Trade Ministry had to ration the grain. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 82 p 4]

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MCAULIFFE, NUTTING SAID AT ODDS ON WAGE SCALE

PA111430 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] While Canal Commission Administrator General Dennis McAuliffe (ret) supports the elimination of the discriminatory salary scale that has been in effect since 1 October 1979 for the Panama Canal workers, Wallace Nutting, chief of the U.S. Southern Command with headquarters in Panama, argues that this salary scale must be maintained both at the military bases and the Panama Canal.

In the past hours CRITICA made an extensive investigation questioning U.S. and Panamanian sources knowledgeable on canal activities. It was learned that canal administrator McAuliffe returned to Panama last Wednesday from Washington, where he argued in favor of eliminating the discriminatory salary scale.

However, sources close to the union coalition that includes Panamanian Local 907 and U.S. Locals 14 and 1805 at the military bases, reported that Wallace Nutting "opposes an honorable arrangement that favors the elimination of the discriminatory scale."

It is well known that one of Panamanian President Ricardo de La Espriella's main subjects during his visit to the United States and his conversations with the U.S. president was the prompt elimination by the United States of the scale that lowered the minimum salary in the Panama Canal-area agencies under U.S. management.

CSO: 3248/333

GOVERNMENT OFFICE SUSPENDS RADIO PROGRAM

PA131737 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Dec 82 p 2

[Passages within slantlines denote uppercase as published]

[Text] The National Directorate of Social Communications Media of the Ministry of Government and Justice, under the responsibility of Aurelio Ali Bonilla, has ordered the suspension of the radio program /"On the Street With Don Lucho"/ ["En la Calle Con Don Lucho"] transmitted by Radio Mundial, because "it violates regulations contained in Law 11 of 1978."

The communique notes that "there is no reference to the 'On the Street With Don Lucho' radio newscast currently being transmitted by Radio Mundial, whose commentators are /Luis Alfonso Estribi Marciaga/ and /Cesar Anibal Garcia Luna/, in the records and files at the National Directorate of Social Communications Media and no one has been accredited as the director responsible for this newscast."

Ali Bonilla adds that "Luis Alfonso Estribi Marciaga has neither requested nor obtained his license as a radionewsmen or commentator and is therefore not legally entitled to engage in this activity. In addition, Estribi's radio announcer's license, issued on 10 March 1955, has expired and he has not applied for renewal."

The resolution--dated 10 December--adds that Cesar Anibal Garcia Luna renewed his license as commercial announcer on 27 September 1976 for a period of 4 years, which has since expired.

Finally, the resolution states that "since Estribi Marciaga and Garcia Luna are currently acting as announcers and radio commentators without the necessary licenses, they are warned that they will not be able to work as announcers or radionewsmen."

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